

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 170.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES
IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [1295]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

R E C O R D OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

Y A N G T S E I N S U R A N C E
A S S O C I A T I O N .

CAPITAL (fully paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882..... Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKWELL, Esq. | W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

I N T E R N A T I O N A L N O V E L T Y
C O M P A N Y .

K O O L A N G S O O , A M O Y , (C H I N A)
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

I M P O R T E R S O F E U R O P E A N
A N D
A M E R I C A N N O V E L T I E S ,

C O N S I S T I N G O F —

T R A V E L L I N G B A C S , F A N C Y A R T I C L E S ,

T R A V E L L I N G T R U N K S , L A D I E S ' W A T C H E S , J E W E L L E R Y ,

C U T L E R Y , S T A T I O N E R Y ,

E L E C T R O - P L A T E D

G. O. D. S .

&c. &c. &c.

E M I L E P F A N K U C H E N ,

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

T HE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1882, at TWO P.M.,
on the Premises,
By ORDER of a MORTGAGEE,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND
LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar."
Together with the following HOUSES,
erected thereon viz.:—
8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 51,
10 " in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 1 to 10,
20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20,
10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.
The above Houses will be Sold in separate
Lots of one House in each Lot.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
or to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises

BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEE,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the
REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT
No. 696, measuring on the North and South
sides 16 feet, East and West sides 50 feet.
Together with the HOUSE No. 118, in
Queen's Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1882. [557]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

M ARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four
Substantially Built HOUSES and Four
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in Pic Praya
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's
Road East. The above Property will be Sold
in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN'PO,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

R E C O R D OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

Y A N G T S E I N S U R A N C E
A S S O C I A T I O N .

CAPITAL (fully paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882..... Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKWELL, Esq. | W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-

tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the

premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

I N T E R N A T I O N A L N O V E L T Y
C O M P A N Y .

K O O L A N G S O O , A M O Y , (C H I N A)
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

I M P O R T E R S O F E U R O P E A N
A N D
A M E R I C A N N O V E L T I E S ,

C O N S I S T I N G O F —

T R A V E L L I N G B A C S , F A N C Y A R T I C L E S ,

T R A V E L L I N G T R U N K S , L A D I E S ' W A T C H E S , J E W E L L E R Y ,

C U T L E R Y , S T A T I O N E R Y ,

E L E C T R O - P L A T E D

G. O. D. S .

&c. &c. &c.

E M I L E P F A N K U C H E N ,

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

MUSIC INSTRUCTORS.

Farmer's Pianoforte Instructor \$1.50

Henry's Royal Tutor for the Piano \$2.00

Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor \$2.00

Metier's Instructor for the American
Organ \$2.00

Winner's Methods for the Piano, Comet,
Cabinet-Organs, Guitar, Flute, each \$1.00

Clement's 101 Elementary Exercises for Piano,
Books 1 and 2, each \$0.40

KELLY

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZOGNES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E A R P L U G S,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
Kee., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

It would be interesting to know where the *Daily Press* obtained the information that inspired the feeble "hash" which did duty for a leader in this morning's issue! It is so seldom that the *Morning Molycoddle* deals editorially with any matter of the slightest interest to the community of Hongkong, or in fact to anybody else, that its *free drift* referring to what it asserts is the decision of the Tsung-li-Yamen with regard to the Canton-Kowloon telegraph, would most likely create something of a sensation were it allowed to go forth to the world unchallenged. We do not think our morning contemporary invented the report that the above-mentioned telegraph scheme had been abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Tsung-li-Yamen to sanction the undertaking; but we most decidedly incline to the belief that laziness and indifference to the best interests of the people interested in this affair, and the public generally, have, as usual, been grossly imposed upon. There has not appeared a single item of news of general interest to the public in the *Daily Press* for months past, so it is not improbable that for interested reasons this ridiculous *canard* has been published in the hope that it might prove at least partially true.

We are in receipt of reliable information which justifies us in stating that the whole of the references to the Chinese Canton-Kowloon Telegraph are grossly incorrect; that is, unless the *Daily Press* is in direct communication with the Tsung-li Yamen, and knows more about the matter than the people personally interested in the work. That our contemporary knows nothing whatever about the real state of the case, is clearly apparent from the ridiculous blunders made in the article now under notice. As a matter of fact, which we believe to be well known to everybody in Hongkong, the Wyndham Street "mollycoddles" excepted, the line has actually been commenced in Canton, and has already been constructed as far as the wall of the city. The assertion of our contemporary that operators and engineers had been ordered from England is a gross fabrication, which nothing—not even ignorance—can excuse. Everybody knows that the line is being constructed under the auspices of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and by the engineers of that concern. It has long since been decided that the line will be worked by Chinese operators, under the superintendence of two officials from the Great Northern Company—one European clerk

on each side. Our informant tells us that he was in Canton on Monday, when everything was working smoothly; and from direct enquiries we have personally made to-day in Hongkong, as well as from letters received from Canton this morning, we have no hesitation in affirming that everything points to the *Daily Press* report being entirely without foundation. We think that before our contemporary concentrated its feeble brains in working up a leader, which indirectly throws a great deal of censure on the Chinese Government, it would have been as well to have made some inquiries as to the authenticity of the report which forms the basis of the attack. The most reliable evidence which can be obtained in this Colony points to this report as being nothing more nor less than an idle and contemptible *canard*.

We are not in a position to say whether or not the Chinese Government contemplate refusing to sanction the Canton-Kowloon telegraph; but we are perfectly well assured that the *Daily Press* would be nearer the last than the first in Hongkong in receiving such information. Our contemporary had better attempt to get up a sensation on something else. Might we suggest an essay on the growth of turnips and mangel-wurzels as a congenial theme for the gigantic intellect of the mighty noodle who directs the destinies of the feeblest newspaper published in the four quarters of the globe?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LONDON, 9th August.
The House of Commons has disengaged from the Lords' amendment to the Arrears Bill and proposed modification.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EDITOR OF THE N. C. DAILY NEWS, WITH THAT SPIRIT AND DECENCY WHICH HAVE EVER FORMED SUCH PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THAT GREAT MAN, HAS BEEN ABUSING THE TELEGRAPH OVER THE HAINDBURNER BUSINESS. WE DO NOT, AS A RULE, READ THE N. C. DAILY NEWS. LIFE IS ALTOGETHER TOO SHORT FOR SUCH AN INFILTRATION. SOME LITTLE TIME AGO WE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE LITERATE GENIUS OF THE DAILY NEWS WAS "AN EMINENT NOODLE." NOW WE ARE CONVINCED HE IS, IN ADDITION, AN IGNORANT AND ILL-BRED TWATTER. OUR CONTEMPORARY OUGHT TO REMEMBER THAT LA CRIAILLERIE ORDINAIRE FAIT QUON'SY ACCOUTRE ET QU'ACQUA LA MEILLEURE.

"A DAILY NEWSPAPER IS A SPIRITUAL BREAKFAST" READ OUT A PARRAMATTA EDITOR THE OTHER MORNING. AND THEN HIS HAND STOLE LOVINGLY TOWARDS THE SIDEBOARD WHERE HE KEEPS HIS INTELLECT. HE ALWAYS KEEPS HIS INTELLECT IN BOTTLE, NEVER IN CASE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WANT OF FAITH OF A COLD WORLD—and murmured softly "it would be rum if it were not." Then there was a pause, filled up by a gurgling sound that rolled out upon the night like the trickle of the brook Kedron at the hour when the harp of Israel's daughter is turned to melody, and old man Israel wishes to thunder he had charged fifty per cent. more for that little bit of "stuff."

A MINISTER WAS CALLED IN THE OTHER DAY TO SEE A DYING MAN. THE MAN HAD LED A VERY WICKED LIFE.

HE HAD BEEN A JUDGE OR SOMETHING OF THAT SORT.

THE MINISTER FOUND THE NURSE READING OUT OF THE TELEGRAPH TO HIM. "VERY GOOD," SAID THE HOLY MAN,

"BUT DON'T YOU KNOW THAT IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE, CONSIDERING THE LIFE YOU HAVE LED, THAT WHEN YOU DIE YOU GO TO—?" "D—E SURE OF IT," WAS THE CHEERFUL REPLY, "THAT'S WHY I WANT TO READ UP THE LOCAL NEWS BEFOREHAND."

THE SACRED PRECINCTS OF POLICE STATIONS ARE NOT EVEN EXEMPT FROM THE RAIDS OF THE ENTERPRISING "ANNEXERS" WITH WHICH THIS COLONY ABOUNDS.

ONE OF THESE LIGHT-FINGERED FELLOWS HAD THE EFFRONTERY TO WALK OFF WITH A JACKET BELONGING TO INSPECTOR BAKER'S "BOY," WHICH WAS HANGING ON A BAMBOO IN HIS ROOM AT NO. 2, STATION, WANCHAI.

FOR THIS ACT OF COOL AUDACITY THE MAN, AN UNEMPLOYED SERVANT, WAS SENT TO FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOR YESTERDAY BY MR. WODEHOUSE.

WHAT A BLOODTHIRSTY LOT SOME OF THESE RASCALLY IRISHMEN ARE! PLACARDS HAVE BEEN POSTED IN KENDAL OFFERING 1000 RENDERS FOR THE HEAD OF A LICENSED PUBLICAN NAMED MICHAEL KEARNEY, OF DRUMSHAMBO, WHO IS THE OWNER OF A COAL-MINE, AND WHO IS ACCUSED OF HAVING SUPPLIED COAL TO LADY TENISON'S CASTLE AT KILONAN.

WHY COULD THEY NOT BE CONTENT WITH HIS FEET OR HIS HANDS, OR EVEN HIS EYE TEETH? THE VICTIM MIGHT MANAGE TO STRUGGLE THROUGH THE WORLD WITH THE LOSS OF ANY ONE OF THEM, BUT HE WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO MAKE A GREAT SUCCESS IN LIFE WITHOUT HIS HEAD.

WE ARE INFORMED BY MESSRS. REMEDIOS & CO. THAT THE TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY THEM ON THE 2ND INST. STATING THE CHURRUCA HAD GONE ASHORE ON THE NORTH COAST OF LUZON, HAS TURNED OUT TO BE INCORRECT.

ON THE 4TH INSTANT THE AGENTS AT MANILA, MESSRS. LARRINGA & CO., RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL STANDING THE CHURRUCA WAS THEN SAFELY AT ANCHOR IN PORTO SAN VICENTE, AT CAPE ENGAÑO.

THE STEAMER LOST TWO ANCHORS ON THE NORTH COAST OF LUZON, AND WAS TOWED INTO SAN VICENTE BY TWO SCAMMELLAUNCHES BELONGING TO MESSRS. LARRINGA & CO.

BOYS ARE PROVERBILY CRUEL, THOUGH IT IS FAIR

TO SAY THAT IN MOST INSTANCES THEIR CRUELTY ARISES FROM IGNORANCE.

ONE OF THE MOST SHOCKING INSTANCES OF CRUELTY WE HAVE READ IS REPORTED FROM GLASGOW, WHERE A BOY NAMED KIRK, WHILE PLAYING IN A COURT, SAT DOWN UPON A GRATING.

IN THAT POSITION A PIECE OF RED-HOT IRON WAS THROWN UP INTO HIS BODY FROM BEHIND THE GRATING.

THE LUCKLESS LAD WAS IMMEDIATELY REMOVED TO THE INFIRMARY, WHERE, AFTER LINGERING IN GREAT AGONY

UNTIL THE FOLLOWING MORNING, HE DIED.

TWO BOYS ARE IN CUSTODY IN CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

THE CASE IS TOO HORRIBLE TO CONTEMPLATE.

THEY SEEM TO HAVE SOMEWHAT STRANGE NOTIONS OF

HEART DISEASE IN SEDGLEY WORKHOUSE.

ANIMATE DIED IN THAT INSTITUTION THE OTHER WEEK, SUDDENLY,

AND IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO HOLD A CORONER'S INQUIRY UPON HIM.

SEVERAL WITNESSES ALLEGED THAT HE DIED FROM HEART DISEASE, BUT UPON THE CORONER EXAMINING THE BODY HE FOUND A LARGE INCISED WOUND UPON THE BACK OF THE NECK, WHICH COULD NOT BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION WAS ACCORDINGLY ORDERED, AND IT WAS FOUND THAT DEATH HAD BEEN CAUSED BY CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN ACCELERATED BY A BLOW.

THIS WAS A FORM OF "HEART DISEASE" THE JURY COULD HARDLY PASS, AND AN INQUIRY WILL DOUBTLESS BE HELD INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

AN OLD CHINAWOMAN, A WIDOW, WAS BROUGHT UP AT THE POLICE COURT THIS MORNING FOR HAWKING VEGETABLES WITHOUT A LICENSE YESTERDAY. PLEADING SHE WAS VERY POOR AND COULD NOT AFFORD TO PAY FOR ONE, CAPTAIN THOMSETT VERY HUMANELY ORDERED 50 CENTS TO BE GIVEN HER OUT OF THE POOR-BOX TO PROVIDE A LICENSE WITH.

WE NOTE FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS THAT ON MAY 25TH THE FAMOUS AMERICAN RIVER STEAMER *MARY POWELL* MADE THE TRIP UP THE HUDSON RIVER FROM NEW YORK TO RONDOUT, NINETY-FIVE MILES, IN FOUR HOURS AND SEVENTEEN MINUTES, BEATING HER BEST PREVIOUS TIME BY TEN MINUTES. THIS IS AT THE RATE OF 22½ MILES AN HOUR, AND INCLUDED THE TIME TAKEN IN MAKING EIGHT LANDINGS.

AT CONEY ISLAND, ON SATURDAY JULY 1ST, CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, CHAMPION LONG-DISTANCE SWIMMER OF ENGLAND, WHO WILL BE BEST REMEMBERED AS THE HERO OF THE CELEBRATED SWIM ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, DEFEATED IN A SWIMMING MATCH, THE AMERICAN CHAMPION GEORGE H. WADE, FOR A STAKE OF \$1,000 AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA. WEBB WON THE RACE WITH GREAT EASE.

A FISHERMONGER WITH UNFAVOURABLE ANTECEDENTS, THERE BEING SIX PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AGAINST HIM, FOUR OF THEM FOR LARCENY, WAS YESTERDAY MORNING COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE SUPREME COURT, BY MR. WODEHOUSE, FOR STEALING A COTTON JACKET FROM A CHINESE SHOP. THIS IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. DURANCE VILE AS OUR FRIEND JOE MAXWELL USED TO SO PATHETICALLY TERM IT, IS THE ONLY MEANS TO EMPLOY WITH PEOPLE LIKE THE FISHERMONGER. WE HOPE SOON TO SEE THAT RELIC OF BARBARISM, THE STOCKS, ALTOGETHER ABOLISHED. IT IS TIME IT WENT THE WAY OF THE PUBLIC WHIPPING POST, SO LONG A DISGRACE TO THE COLONY AND OUR 19TH CENTURY CIVILIZATION.

A MAJOR CARDWELL, ASSISTANT MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING, HAS, WE HEAR, SIGNIFIED HIS INTENTION OF DELIVERING AN ADDRESS AT THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY TO BE HELD AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL THIS EVENING. THE SUBJECT OF TEMPERANCE BEING AN INEXHAUSTIBLE ONE, WE HAVE NO DOUBT THE GALLANT MAJOR WILL HAVE SOMETHING NEW TO SAY UPON IT, AND THAT HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERATURE OF THE QUESTION WILL BE WORTH LISTENING TO.

ALTHOUGH, GENERALLY SPEAKING, TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES ARE NOT IN THE ASCENDANT IN HONGKONG, THE PRESSING INFLUENCES OF THE CLIMATE MILITATING AGAINST THEIR RIGID ADHERENCE, yet every good man MUST DESIRE TO SEE DRUNKENNESS, THAT DEVASTATING CURSE, SWEEP FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

THE AMERICAN BARQUE *TRYALITY*, WITH A CREW OF 33 MEN, SAILED FROM NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, ON JUNE 1ST, 1880, ON A WHALING AND SEALING CRUISE IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN, AND ARRIVED AT HEARD'S ISLAND ON OCTOBER 2ND, 1880. SHE ANCHORED ON THE ISLAND, WHICH IS SITUATED IN LATITUDE 53° S., LONGITUDE 73° E. ON OCTOBER 17, DURING A SEVERE GALE, SHE HAD TO BE BEACHED IN ORDER TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE CREW.

THE CREW REMAINED ON THE ISLAND, WHICH IS UNINHABITED, UNTIL FEBRUARY 15TH LAST, WHEN THEY WERE RESCUED BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER *MARION*, SENT TO THEIR RESCUE BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. DURING THESE 16 MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY THEY LIVED ON SEA ELEPHANT, PENGUIN FLESH AND EGGS, AND SEA CABBAGE, AND LIVED IN SMALL HUTS PLACED THERE AT VARIOUS TIMES BY WHALERS. DURING THE WINTER SEASON THE MEN SUFFERED SEVERELY FROM THE INTENSE COLD, AND TWO OF THEM, WHILE OUT HUNTING, WERE FROZEN TO DEATH.

SAYS THE *MERCURY* OF THE 29TH UTO.—AS OUR READERS ARE PROBABLY AWARE, FROM DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE MIXED COURT WHICH HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME APPEARED IN OUR COLUMNS, THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS SWEARING WITNESSES, PLAINTIFFS OR DEFENDANTS; NO OATHS WHATSOEVER; "SWORN AT ALL" IS THE RULE, WHICH GIVES SUITORS ABUNDANT LATITUDE FOR DOING THE OTHER THING—TELLING LIES.

THIS MORNING, HOWEVER, AN UNUSUAL SCENE WAS WITNESSED. SEVERAL CHINESE MERCHANTS WERE

STANDING BEFORE THE BENCH, DURING THE HEARING OF A CIVIL ACTION, AND, ALL OF A SUDDEN, ONE OF THEM TURNED HIS BACK TO THE BENCH, WENT DOWN ON HIS KNEES, AND WITH SOME SHOW OF COURTESY AND RESPECT, UTTERED A FEW WORDS IN CHINESE, RISING AND LOWERING HIS HANDS TWICE WHILE HE SPOKE.

THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE COURSE WAS OPENED THAT A CHINESE MERCHANT HAD BEEN SO COURTEOUS AS TO ADDRESS THE BENCH IN CHINESE. HE THEN GOT UP FROM HIS KNEES, TURNED ROUND TO THE BENCH, AND RESUMED HIS PART IN THE DISCUSSION.

HERE IS A NEW VERSION OF SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO'S DEFINITION OF "DRAGIC BOWER":—"MOSES IS DRAGIVING MITLISH PEOPLE BY CANAAN ON THE BLAINS, VEN AL MIT VONCE HE SEE HIM A BUSH AL MIT FIRE BURNING. MOSES TOUGHT VONDER VAT DAT ISH, UND HE SAY BY HIMSELF, 'GO ME UND HAVE A LOOK VAT DAT ISH.' UND BRENTSEY VEN HE COME NEAR BY DAT BUSH, A BISON SGREAN' OUD MIT A LOUD VOICE—"

"AUF YOU COME NEAR DAT BUSH YOU GOT A TICKLING, I TOLE YOU!" UND MOSES, HE GOT SO FRIGHTENED BY DAT, HE RUN HIM AWAY. UND AL MIT VONCE HE STOP, UND HE SCRATCH HIM HIS HEAD, UND HE SAY TO HIMSELF, 'GO ME BACK A LITTLE CLOSER, UND TAKE ME ANOTHER LOOK!' UND VEN HE COME BACK,

VOICE MORE LOUDER DAN BEFORE SGREAN' OUD—"AUF YOU DON'T BULL OFF YOUR BOOTS YOU GOT ANOTHER TICKLING!" MOSES SHOOED HIM DOWN AND BULLED OFF HIS BOOTS, UND VASH DAKING OFF HIS DRAUSERS;

VEN A VOICE MORE MILDEN DAN BEFORE SGREAN' OUD, 'DAT VILL DO—COME OVER HERE, I VANT TO SPEAK MELL A YIDDLE, ABOUT DAT VILDERNESS BY AUSTRALIA. MIND YOU DON'T SEND YOUR CHILDREN BY DEM EGYPTIAN SCHOOLS ELDER!' MICH LENNS DAT'S ALL VAT DAT PERSON SAID. I TOLE YOU VAT DAT SOMEDINGS."

THE ACTION BROUGHT BY MRS. MARY ANNIE HEAP AGAINST MESSRS. SMITH AND SWIFT (YOKOHAMA), HAS BEEN CONCLUDED IN FAVOUR OF THE PLAINTIFF. MRS. HEAP, IT APPEARED IN EVIDENCE, WAS ENGAGED IN ENGLAND AS A BARMARD FOR THE DEFENDANTS' HOTEL, AND CAME TO JAPAN UNDER THREE YEARS' AGREEMENT. AFTER ABOUT SIX MONTHS OF THE TERM HAD EXPIRED, THE DEFENDANTS DISMISSED THE PLAINTIFF, ON THE GROUND OF IMPROPER CONDUCT, WHEREUPON HE BROUGHT AN ACTION AGAINST THEM FOR £462.10S. MR. LOWDER ACTED FOR THE LADY, AND MESSRS. WEILLER AND LITCHFIELD FOR THE DEFENDANTS, WHO FROM THE FIRST SEEMED TO HAVE HAD THE SYNPATIES OF BOTH THE JURY AND THE SPECTATORS OPPOSED TO THEM. MR. WEILLER APPARENTLY CAME OFF SECOND BEST IN HIS ATTEMPT TO BREAK DOWN THE PLAINTIFF ON CROSS-EXAMINATION, THE WITNESS ASSURING HIM IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION THAT IT WAS HER BUSINESS TO SPEAK TO DRUNKEN MEN SOMETIMES, AND THAT SHE HAD SPOKEN TO THE LEARNED GENTLEMAN WHEN HE WAS IN THAT ENVIRONS.

THE RETORT EVOKE APPPLAUSE, WHICH WAS REPEATED WHEN MR. LOWDER ASKED THE JURY IF THEY THOUGHT HIS WITNESSES COULD POSSIBLY HAVE MISTAKEN MR. WEILLER FOR A BIGGER WITH A WALL EYE! AT SEVERAL STAGES DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE CASE, THE JURY INFORMED THE PRESIDING JUDGE THAT THEIR MINDS WERE MADE UP, BUT THE USUAL ROUTINE WAS GONE THROUGH, AND AFTER A FEW MINUTES' RETIREMENT, THE JURY RETURNED A VERDICT EXONERATING THE PLAINTIFF FROM THE CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST HER BY MESSRS. SMITH AND SWIFT, AND AWARDING HER THE FULL AMOUNT SHE CLAIMED AS COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL. MUCH APPPLAUSE FOLLOWED THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VERDICT.—*HONGKONG NEWS*.

SHANGHAI SPORTING NOTES.

THE

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

TYHOONS.

III.

The position and configuration of the land, whether island or continent, has much to do with the path and history of a typhoon. Other circumstances permitting, typhoons, in their passage from one point to another, will generally choose a course that lies as far as possible over their "favourite sporting ground," the ocean. They seem in fact to revel in the longest practicable lines of run over free seas. How often do we find them, for example, especially in 1880, rising round the north of Luzon, and then, after getting through the Bashi Channel, inclining southward past the mainland coast until at length compelled to meet it at the Gulf of Tonquin. One such storm, No. VIII of 1880, thus rose along the whole east coast of the Philippines, so as to clear the land; while, according to Monsieur Dechevrens' chart, the centres of two typhoons, the above-named being one of them, dashed through the narrow Hainan Strait as if to avoid alighting upon the land until the last possible moment. In that year Hainan must have had a terrible time of it, no fewer than six typhoons having visited the island in the space of three months. Last year, however, it escaped with one only.

Again, we find typhoons in 1881 passing up to the very head of the Gulf of Tonquin before taking to the land; and another, No. VI of 1880, shunning first the Chinese coast near Shanghai and then the highlands of Kiusiu. A third, No. XIII of 1881, kept clear of all land, even up to its final escape into the Pacific by the La Perouse Strait north of Yezo; while a fourth, in May of last year, actually rebounded as if in disgust after striking the shore of Cochin China. Others, compelled to set foot upon the land, seem to have taken the first possible opportunity of getting away again. It is also noticeable, as a result of Monsieur Dechevrens' investigations, that once having, so to speak, blundered on to the land, typhoons, if free to select, choose a path over low level tracts, such as large valleys or estuaries, in preference to hilly or broken country.

The affinity of typhoons for the sea which gives them birth is easily understood when we consider the enormous part that is played by the vapour of water in their internal economy. At sea they are freer not only to move but to subside. For the absorption and condensation of immense volumes of vapour, which are necessary for the maintenance of a typhoon's existence and energy, can only take place at sea or very near the coast. It is no wonder, then, that these storms are commonly enfeebled and reduced to insignificant proportions after a comparatively short run over the continent, being there deprived of their chief aliment, while the inequalities of the surface tend to check the motion of translation, reduce the wind's strength, and derange the whole aerial mechanism. We find, accordingly, that this was the case with several of the storms under discussion, while some seem to have been dispersed altogether soon after alighting on the mainland. The single exception occurs in the case of the Kiang-si typhoon, already referred to. Such was the latent energy of this terrible and singular storm that it increased instead of diminishing in violence after leaving the sea.

But, if typhoons have such a dislike to the land in general, what must be their special sentiments towards mountain-chains, which are wont not only to obstruct and divert, but to subdivide and even annihilate them? The fourth typhoon of 1881 came completely to grief against the hill ranges of the Shantung Peninsula, while still retaining full hurricane force, though the hills in question barely reach an altitude of a thousand feet. The same year shows us five other typhoons as having been split into two parts by collision with hill-ranges; two of these cases having occurred in Luzon, and the rest at the south end of Formosa. In the former, the operation, owing probably to the inferior height of the chain, seems to have been more tardy than in the latter. Nevertheless, there was a complete separation into two perfect whirlwinds, and in the later instance (No. XIV of 1881) a separation after a day or two into widely different tracks. Typhoon No. VIII of 1881, advancing boldly upon the south end of Formosa, was soon split, as by an immense wedge, by the end of the mountain range into two large segments, which passed northward on either side of it east and west. These tracks subsequently crossed one another twice before reaching the latitude of Shanghai, thus forming a double loop—a phenomenon attributed by Monsieur Dechevrens to their mutual attractions and to the preservation of a common bond between them in the upper atmosphere. But though the tracks were thus interlaced, the storms never met, and they finally separated altogether, one coming to an end at the entrance to the Yellow Sea, the other in Manchuria. The steamer *Glenoe* had the misfortune to encounter both of them. The tenth typhoon of 1881 exhibited very similar phenomena, having been split in the same place as its predecessor twelve days later. In this case the tracks crossed once only. Such, however, was the mutual attraction of the two segments that one of them managed to scramble through, or over, the Formosa range, but only to arrive too late by many hours at the place of crossing. The third splitting at the same point was that of typhoon No. XVII of 1881, to whose obstinate contest with the northeast monsoon we have already referred. In this case, the secondary whirlwind, by taking advantage of the perturbations caused by that struggle, worked its way into China, and is supposed by Monsieur Dechevrens to have rejoined its colleague in the Sea of

Japan twelve days after their separation. This splitting of whirlwinds, which has its parallel in the subdivision of vortices in watercourses or in a vessel's wake, is now recognised by meteorologists of repute. But the mariner who has the misfortune to fall in with a pair of these storms rotting in proximity to one another finds his difficulty and danger correspondingly increased, by reason of the perplexing variations of the barometer and the wind.

From what has been already said as to the manner in which areas of low pressure affect the course of whirling storms, and from the fact that low pressure always succeeds their passage, it follows that a typhoon which occurs soon after, and not too remote from, another one will seek to travel in the wake of its predecessor, unless some more powerful focus of attraction should spring up in the meanwhile. Again, the low pressures caused by one typhoon may tend to move towards those of a second succeeding it at a short interval, and thus to influence the course of the next comer. These points are well brought out in the history of several of last year's storms.

Some of the same causes that have been referred to as affecting the tracks of typhoons affect also their shape and other circumstances. Thus, we find references in Monsieur Dechevrens' papers to their frequent deformation and occasional reduction in size by the land and mountain chains, their compression and elongation by the massive current of the northeast monsoon, and unusually small barometric depressions resulting from the same cause. Typhoon No. XIII of 1881, for example, occurring at the end of September, had to fight its way northward against the monsoon, which hemmed it in on either side, causing a strongly marked flattening in the direction of its course, and slight barometric depression. Further north, when clear of the monsoon, it resumed its typhoon shape and great depression.

Some storms have shown an evident partiality for the warm ocean current which washes the shores of Japan, its vapours supplying an abundance of ready fuel for a typhoon's energy. The rate of progress of typhoons over the globe's surface is extremely variable, the records showing all velocities from two to upwards of fifty miles an hour. One authority indeed assigns a speed of eighty miles to No. IV of 1880, during part of its career. At the outset they are mostly small in size and of moderate violence, expanding as they advance, and increasing in strength and velocity. From five or six to fifteen miles an hour would seem to be their average speed over the southern seas. But in the north their motion is always greatly accelerated, and may be taken as averaging from fifteen to thirty-five miles. In nearly all cases, however, there is a well-marked difference in their rate of progress over the land and sea in the same neighbourhood, in favour of the latter.

In dimensions there is also a considerable range, the diameters as shown in these records varying from 120 to 420 miles, and in one case reaching to some 800 miles, though this one was extreme, with a forward radius of 500 miles. In another case the northern radius is stated at from 350 to 360 miles, and in another the "forward limit" is put at no less than 700 miles from the centre.

Of the wind's actual velocity, such observations being limited to places supplied with the proper instruments, there are not very many records. The greatest actually registered is 92 miles per hour, at Tokio, on the 4th of October, 1880, but the anemometer was unfortunately out of gear at the climax of the storm, when it was estimated that the velocity must at times have exceeded one hundred miles per hour. In typhoon No. VII of 1881, the velocity was estimated by the Director of the Manila Observatory to have reached one hundred miles, but this case again both of the anemometers were destroyed by the wind.

Barometric observations, taken at various parts of the several storms, are of course abundant, and full of interest for the expert. Records at or near the centres are, however, comparatively few. These seem to indicate an average of about 28.50 inches as the minimum depression, and in one remarkable case, that of typhoon IX of 1880, the barometer fell to 27.05 inches. This is the only instance but one (27.05) of a lower reading than 28 inches. The barometric "gradient," or proportion of change of pressure to horizontal distance, is an interesting object of study in connexion with gyrating storms. The units of expression for this gradient adopted by British meteorologists are one-hundredth of an inch of mercury and sixty geographical miles of distance. Thus, a fall of one inch in sixty such miles corresponds to a gradient of 100. Mr. Stamford has stated that in the cyclones of India the gradient sometimes reaches to 120. But we find two cases among the recent typhoons in which this figure is largely exceeded, namely, No. IX of 1880, above referred to as having exhibited the unusual depression of 27.05 inches, and No. IV of 1881. In the first of these the gradient near the centre was 173, and in the second 166. If it be true that the force of the wind in aerial vortices is proportional to the steepness of the gradient, its fury must have been terrible on these noteworthy occasions, as indeed is attested by the whole history of the storms, and by the records of marine disasters.

(To be continued.)

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ariadne* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here about the 12th.

The steamer *Vortigern* left Sydney on the 16th ultimo, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th instant.

NINGPO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Ningpo, August 4th, 1882.

The weather here of late has been very unsettled, and a heavy blow has been expected. We have had some very high tides, the water coming over the embankment. The Barometer has been low, ranging from 29.30 to 29.50. Reports have come from the interior that great damage has been done by the recent heavy rains. The crops in the districts of Shing-sing and Hang-chow have suffered to a great extent.

The steamers *Fay-Boy* and *Kenshing* are still here engaged in taking material for the erection of the two new light-houses. It has not yet been reported if any lives have been lost through the recent heavy rains. The steamship *Wang-ting* arrived here yesterday *en route* for Wenchow, but has been detained on account of stress of weather. The steamship *Zu-shin* left for Shanghai yesterday, at 4 p.m., and returned again this morning, reporting heavy weather; she will leave here to-morrow. The steamship *Kuang-teh* arrived here at 1 p.m., and reports bad weather.—*Courier*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Dijon*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 6 p.m. on the 7th instant, and may be looked for on the evening of the 10th or morning of the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guelie*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 15th July, and may be expected to arrive on or about the 14th instant.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hedge* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 22nd ultimo; she will be due here on or about the 22nd instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peiping* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at £1, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, of John GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Advt.]

Entimations.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN GOODS. S. B. LEWIS, Manager, Hongkong, 31st July, 1882. [540]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, SOLE AGENTS FOR Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander & Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

STAG HOTEL. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

G T E U Q U A. SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. ALL WORK EXECUTED BY FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS FROM £10.00 TO £5.00.

CARTES DE VISITE, CABINET, AND ALL OTHER STYLES OF PORTRAITS AT MODERATE PRICES, EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT OF D. K. GRIFFITH, Studio 8, Queen's-road. [550]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 cents. Shampooing.....25 cents. Shaving.....25 cents. Trimming Beards.....25 cents.

MONTLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOCO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivaled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all disease of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

* The Typhoon of the Chinese Seas in the year 1880: by Mr. Dechevrens, S. J. Item, for 1881.

The steamer *Vortigern* left Sydney on the 16th ultimo, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th instant.

(To be continued.)

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ariadne* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here about the 12th.

The steamer *Vortigern* left Sydney on the 16th ultimo, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th instant.

Entimations.

SUN SHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapé Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY OF THE most artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 52, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [528]

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all kinds, Imperials, Caballeros, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY OF THE most artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 52, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [527]

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [527]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [525]

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all kinds, Imperials, Caballeros, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY OF THE most artistic designs. Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 52, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [527]

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [527]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE,

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Business in the Share Market has been at a standstill since we last wrote, not a single transaction having come under our notice. Quotations remain unaltered.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—132 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.

China Trade's Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, ex div.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share, buyers.

Da Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1000 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$27 per share, premium, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, ex div., buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—1 percent, premium.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Latou Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$135 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$8 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/9

Bank Bills, at 30 months' sight 3/91

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/91

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 4/70

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/62

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 224

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 224

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, sight 724

Private, 30 days' sight 734

ON LIMA—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/91

Bank Bills, at 30 months' sight 3/91

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91

ON MALTA—

Bank Bills, on demand 4/70

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/62

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 224

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, sight 724

Private, 30 days' sight 734

ON OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$620 (Allowance, Taels 6.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$680 (Allowance, Taels 6.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest 8561

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest 8577

NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$580

Old PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$555

NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest 8545

NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$550

PERSIAN per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTERS).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30° 58'

Thermometer—8 A.M. 70° 100

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 68

Thermometer—8 A.M. 67

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 67

TODAY.

Barometer—9 A.M. 30° 58'

Thermometer—8 A.M. 70° 100

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 68

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 67

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 67

THURSDAY.

Barometer—8 A.M. 30° 58'

Thermometer—8 A.M. 70° 100

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 68

Thermometer—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 67

Thermometer—8 A.M. (